

R. F. BUCKLAND, BUCKLAND & EVERETT, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, will attend to professional business and Land Agency in Sandusky and adjoining Counties. Office—Second Floor, Buckland's new Block, Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1862.

J. GREENE, JR., H. W. WINSTON, GREENE & WINSTON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, for Sandusky and adjoining Counties. Office—In Tyler Block, Front Room, upstairs, Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1862.

B. BRUNDAGE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office—In Tyler Block, Front Room, upstairs, Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1862.

G. W. PAGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Insurance and General Agent, and Notary Public, Clyde, Sandusky County, O. All business entrusted to his care, faithfully and promptly executed.

W. I. KELLEY, M. D. He attended the Georgia House, for the purpose of practicing Medicine and Surgery, where he can be found during the day, (public and private) and at night, at his residence on Main Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Aug. 23, 1861.

Homeopathy. Dr. J. W. FAIRBANK, having established himself for the purpose of practicing Homeopathy in this place, and vicinity, would respectfully announce to the public that his present arrangements will enable him to devote his entire time to the study and practice of this system, with especial attention to the treatment of all diseases, whether in an acute or chronic form.

ROBERT S. RICE, JOHN S. RICE, R. S. RICE & SON, Physicians & Surgeons, Sandusky, O. Office and Residence on Arch Street, near the Rail Road, Feb. 15, 1862.

PREMIER DENTIST, CONGER & SHAW, Dr. E. J. CONGER and Dr. H. W. SHAW, having formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry, are prepared to do all work in their line with promptness and satisfaction to all who may use their services. They are prepared to set from a single tooth, to forming complete sets of upper and lower jaws. Teeth inserted on ivory, or gold or silver plate. They would say that a set of their Teeth does the work of the late Dr. J. W. FAIRBANK, and is more durable.

SURGEON DENTIST, L. BELHARZ, OF THIS, has permanently located in Fremont, after having had nine years experience, he considers himself competent to carry on the profession, in all its various branches, and guarantees satisfaction in every case. Office in Sandusky Block, formerly occupied by Dr. B. R. Tabor. All operations warranted. Fremont, March 15, 1862.

C. R. McCULLOUGH, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicine, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Paints, Oil, Books, Stationery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. No. 3, Buckland Block, Fremont, Ohio.

S. BUCKLAND, DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Burning Fluid, Coal, Stationery, Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., &c. All sorts of general and Family Groceries. Buckland Block, No. 1, Fremont, Ohio.

Roberts & Sheldon, Manufacturers of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Russia, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Ranges, Waxes, Hides, Sheep-skin, Old Copper, Old Stoves, &c. All sorts of general and Family Groceries. Buckland Block, No. 1, Fremont, Ohio.

Beery Hotel, (FORMERLY THE OHIO HOUSE), A. J. BEERY, Proprietor. THIS HOUSE, so long kept by David Deal, has been taken by the proprietor and recently refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests. It is a comfortable and well-stocked house, and is situated in the heart of the city, near the Court House and the Jail.

CROGHAN HOUSE, FREMONT, O. FRANK N. GURNEY, Proprietor. The Croghan has been put in order and is now ready for guests. Guests of the House conveyed to and from the Depot free of charge. March 8, 1862.

KESSLER'S HOTEL, (Formerly the Fremont House), WM. KESSLER, Proprietor, CORNER OF PINE AND FRONT STREETS, FREMONT, OHIO. Passengers carried to and from the House free of charge. February 24, 1862.

JOHN BRIGHTWELL, House and Sign Painter, Gilder, Grainer and Paper Hanger, Kalamazooing done to order, on short notice. SHOP IN BUCKLAND'S BLOCK, opposite Roberts & Sheldon's, in this city, FREMONT, O. April 23, 1862.

And Inland Navigation Insurance, Home Insurance Company, of New York, with a Capital and Surplus of \$1,500,000. J. MASON SMITH, Secy. J. C. MARTIN, Pres. JOHN MOORE, Asst. Secy. J. A. F. WILLIAMS, Jr., Pres. WILLIAMS, the oldest and best insurance company in the world, and has been in existence since 1790. It is a company of the highest character, and its policies are as good as gold.

AMBROTYPES, M. W. FITCH, takes pleasure in making Ambrotypes in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest prices. He has a large stock of Ambrotypes on hand, and is prepared to make to order, on short notice, any number of Ambrotypes of any size, and in any pose. He is also prepared to make to order, on short notice, any number of Ambrotypes of any size, and in any pose.

Fremont Livery and Sale Stable, DAVID MOORE, THE SUBSCRIBER has just completed a new Livery and Sale Stable, on Front Street, near the Croghan House, and is now putting in a large number of the best horses, and is prepared to furnish any number of horses, and carriages, which he will let to the citizens of Fremont, on as reasonable terms as any other Stable in town.

Saddle Horses, or Horses with Saddle or Double Harness can be had at all hours, day or night, on as reasonable terms as any other Stable in town. I have no Old Wagon out Stock! Horses kept for sale, and any person wanting to purchase a good animal, can always find one to suit them. Horses boarded by the day or week on reasonable terms.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION, The greatest invention yet is a Corn Planter & Cultivator, now on exhibition, on the corner, at Head Quarters, patented by William F. Viner, April 2, 1862. Farmers, Mechanics and others can make it to their advantage to go and see it. Persons wishing to invest capital do better than to buy State, County, or Township rights to make or sell anything. Nothing is so certain as the fact that the man who has the right to make or sell anything, will make a fortune. The man who has the right to make or sell anything, will make a fortune.

A. COLLIER, General Agent for the whole United States, Fremont, Feb. 15, 1862.

# Fremont Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1829. VOL. XXXIII. NEW SERIES, VOL. X, NO. 12. FREMONT, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO, MARCH 28, 1862.

## NOT SECEDED.

THE BELLVUE FOUNDRY IS STILL IN OPERATION! I AM manufacturing the celebrated CURTIS IRON PLANT, which is not surpassed by any other. It is a perfect model of a steam engine, and is capable of doing any amount of work. It is a perfect model of a steam engine, and is capable of doing any amount of work.

Wheat Drills. Warranted superior to any other. Dinner Bells, 16 and 24 gallon Kettles, Churns, Milk Sifters, Coal Grates, a fine article. Stove Cutlery, Rust Cutlery, Corn Planters, &c., &c. Also, a few fine superior Smith's Coal.

Job Work. Such as Fitting, Sewing, Cutting, &c., &c. Done to order. Having had 25 years experience in the business, I feel confident of giving SATISFACTION.

Term—Cash or Ready pay. Prices to suit the times. J. HASKELL, Baller, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1861.

Tobacco and Cigars. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. P. POSS HAS REMOVED HIS TOBACCO STORE TO BUCKLAND'S NEW BLOCK.

OHIO COLLEGE OF TRADE, 170, 172 Summit Street, TOLEDO, OHIO. This College is designed to afford a THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION, and bring Young Men into an acquaintance with a knowledge of the Practical Details of Business, as well as Counting House duties. For further particulars, apply to J. C. BROWN, President, Toledo, O.

JOHN YOUNGMAN, Foreign and American Marble! Marble, Mantel-Pieces, MONUMENTS, MANTLE-PIECES, and all kinds of Marble work executed in the most skillful and most tasteful manner. Orders are respectfully solicited, and all work warranted to satisfy. Fremont, January, 1862.

G. B. HELLER, D. LEBCHER, HELLER & LEBCHER, DEALERS IN Foreign and American Marble! MONUMENTS, Gravestones, MANTLES, &c., &c. We guarantee to please or no charge. Shop at the old stand on Croghan Street. Fremont, O. May 30, 1861.

INSURANCE NOTICE. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut—Acquired Capital of over \$3,500,000.

HOME FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. With a capital and surplus of \$1,500,000.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Conway, Massachusetts. With a capital and surplus of over \$250,000.

MEAT MARKET. (OPPOSITE THE BEERY HOUSE). THE undersigned has opened on Front Street, right opposite the Beery House, a new Market, where they will keep the best of Fresh Meat, such as Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, for sale every morning (Sundays excepted).

Do You Want a Farm? CALL ON BUCKLAND & EVERETT, 170, 172 Summit Street, Toledo, Ohio. They have for sale amongst other lands, the 1/2 Sec. 7, T. 2, R. 16, containing 220 acres, known as the "New Market."

Wheat Farm, on Green Creek, about three miles from Fremont, which will, if sold, be sold in 30 acre lots, or otherwise as purchasers may desire.

ROLLERS, SANDUSKY COUNTY. The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has put this mill in top running order, and is prepared to give satisfaction.

Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., AND ALL OTHER CUSTOM WORK, IN THE VERY BEST STYLE. Perfect satisfaction warranted with every grain.

Lathe and Seasoned Lumber. Constantly kept on hand.

At my Saw-Mill Yard. Bills filled to order and on short notice at reasonable rates.

## General Fremont.

The New York Times which has long been unfriendly to Gen. Fremont, renders, through a letter from its Washington correspondent the following tardy justice to that commander:

"Speaking of the success of Foote and Porter, does it occur to you to look back and give credit where credit is due, to the man who planned the enterprises which have yielded such abundant returns? Do you recollect that among the first charges that were brought against Fremont was the one that he was wasting money in building gun-boats to be used on the Western rivers, and that an unending flood of ridicule and abuse was heaped upon what was called his visionary scheme? Fremont has not been permitted to reap the full harvest of the seed he planted, but the future will know that for the fall of Fort Henry and probably for the ultimate reduction of Columbus and the clearing out of the Mississippi, the nation will be indebted to Gen. Fremont's foresight and adaptation of means to an end.

The campaign of the west is coming back to the place upon which Fremont stood when his triumphant career was cut short. It is demonstrated that it will be a success hereafter, only in that his well-directed plans are carried out. Thus time and circumstances are vindicating him almost before the ink is dry upon the paper that doomed him to inaction, and for a time to public censure."

Thus truth prevails at last!

What Must Now Be Done. From the N. Y. Independent.

A nation resting and rustling in idleness now calls for fighting men and fighting measures. Millions and hundreds of millions of capital are now ready, waiting that employment which peace can only give it. Business men here and elsewhere, at home and abroad, in England, France, China—everywhere, have come to a pause. They wait, and will wait, for a movement on the ever "peaceful Potomac." Whoever else waits and is idle, let not an army of six hundred thousand men wait or be idle a day longer, while rebellion, disgrace, and ruin—all stare us in the face. We cannot, must not, strive away another hour; we must strike the rebels so they will feel it. Thus far we have been dealing with "our dear Southern brethren." It is high time that we knew our men—that we knew the enemy—a wicked band of conspirators—and dealt with them in a becoming manner. Every man of these traitors should be made immediately to feel the crushing power with which they are contending. The "peculiar institution" should no longer remain untouched. A stroke there will make them feel. The property of every rebel in arms should be confiscated. Such a blow to their pockets would make them feel. If all such blows fail, the neck should be the next spot in order. Try them there, a few hundreds of them, and they will think we are in earnest.

Incredibly Heavensh! The army correspondent of the World, who has just been over the Bull Run battle field of July, makes the following almost incredible statement in his letter dated Centerville, March 15th:

Mrs. Butler, whose husband owns the farm house shelled by Ayres' guns, took me into the attic rooms where our 12-pounder went through, and talked with me a long while about the events subsequent to the battle of the 18th. Her sympathies are on the rebel side, and so I cannot disbelieve her. She told me that the rebels were as friendly and kind as the Union soldiers, and that they were as brave and as brave as the Union soldiers.

Gen. Fremont's Department. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune is informed that the Mountain Department extends no further South than Knoxville. He says—Eight months after the right time, Gen. Fremont is appointed to the very command to which Secretary Chase sagaciously recommended him to the Government before it had been placed in the power of Patterson to throw away victory, and wound the nation at Bull Run.

A letter is in Gen. Fremont's possession from Secretary Chase, written on the 4th of August, 1861, in which the latter says: "I have never ceased to regret that the suggestions which I ventured to make respecting your employment after your return from Paris were not adopted. I think your services are of the highest value where you are. I still think that the theater which I proposed for your action would have been more important. The first part of my wish, as you perhaps remember, was, that you should assume the command in the Shenandoah Valley, and in the place of Gen. Patterson. Had my views been adopted up to this extent, I am persuaded our army would now have been in possession of Manassas and the whole line of communication with Western Virginia would have been open, for sure I am that Johnston would never have escaped you."

The whole country will echo the distinguished Secretary's regret. Had his earnest recommendation to the President, and Gen. Scott, and members of the Cabinet been heeded, this war would long since have been ended, the finances of the country been in a very different condition from what they are now, and the bitter cup of this coming taxation averted from the lips of the people.

Unconquerable Mercies. A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: A part of our regiment were detailed to take the wounded and dead of the Congress, the others to keep the enemy from boarding her. On board was the most horrible sight I ever witnessed. The deck was covered with the dead and wounded. We had to walk round in the blood to get them. Poor fellows, with their arms and legs off, were lying on their backs and cheering for the old flag; and one poor fellow whom I helped into a boat, with both legs off, looked up and said to me, "Lieutenant, let's give three cheers for the old flag," and took his hat off, and gave us lusty cheers as I ever heard. But he died that night in our hospital.

## Well Satisfied.

We commend the following most sensible remark, which we clip from the Toledo Commercial, as worthy of consideration by every one. The Commercial in the most mild and careful terms lays bare the fact, that in the Southern States, real, "popular sovereignty" has not existed. The statement of the simple fact, that in every Southern State, Constitutional prohibitions of any and every thing touching or looking to the emancipation of slaves, have existed for many years, show how completely a class interest, and a class power have been placed above the reach of the people. This point has been placed clear beyond any possible reach by the people, and just as many bars interposed to prevent single cases of emancipation as the ingenuity of man could devise. But to the article from the Commercial.

In the sense manifestly intended by the framers of the Constitution, the people of the South have failed to preserve, and Congress has failed to guarantee to them Constitutional Republicanism in form. Herein was the origin of the rebellion. The fathers of the Republic entertained the most perfect confidence that slavery, and all other exceptional institutions, would gradually disappear before the influence of popular government, even when political power was restricted to the free men within the States.

Slavery, like all other class interests, being exclusive, it follows, from the nature of things, that the interests of all those who are excluded from its benefits, are against the institution; hence, that, if their will could steadily prevail, slavery would finally be destroyed by the free operation of Democratic influences. They were full believers in the principles of popular sovereignty, or, in other words, of the capacity of mankind for self-government.

We have, to-day, full faith in that principle, and could it be thoroughly secured in the Southern States, we would look to no other remedy for existing or for future difficulties. If it is not thoroughly secured, we must adopt other measures, for to leave all the causes which produced the rebellion, in full operation, would be national suicide.

In an article published a few days since, we took the ground that, for the reasons therein set forth, there were no Constitutional Governments in the Southern States, and no means, except a resort to the extreme right of revolution, by which the people could reform the old or adopt new Constitutions. We hold that under the provision of the United States Constitution, to guarantee to the people of the Southern States Democratic Constitutions, and, to that end, to authorize the calling of conventions for that purpose. Indeed, the provision may have been intended to meet precisely such emergencies. Congress, however, will not perform its whole duty unless it shall also require that these Constitutions shall provide methods by which the people, of their own motion and without a resort to the extreme right of revolution, may modify, amend, or change their Constitutions. This would be secured by a provision which would recognize the right of instructions as a Constitutional right, making the will of the majority authoritative upon the official, and a refusal to comply with it, a disqualification for office. This would accomplish the object which the framers of the Constitution sought to secure. This would secure to the people their right of sovereignty, and, though their action, lead a very good result which it is possible to attain.

Money in New York.—The World of the 15th says: There is more active demand for money, but the supply is in excess of the demand, owing to the arrangement among the banks to use the demand notes in their possession for all loans to government to the extent of \$20,000,000, and the certificates of these loans as cash to settle their daily balances to each other at the clearing house. This is a virtual expansion of \$20,000,000, determined upon by the banks, and it will advance the price of government securities, thus giving them an opportunity to sell at satisfactory prices those in which their capital is at present locked up. The banks have already deposited in the sub-treasury about \$4,000,000 demand notes, and if the sub-treasury disburse rapidly the demand notes will return to the banks, and thus enable them to grant loans to government for \$20,000,000 by the use of about \$5,000,000 in demand notes quickly turned over.

What Capt. Ericsson wants to do. The following note from Capt. Ericsson appears in the Boston Transcript:

New York, March 11, 1862. "My dear Sargent: I accept, with great pleasure your congratulations, and assure you that every exertion will be made on my part to enable us to defy Europe. Give me only the requisite means, and, in a very short time, we can say to those powers, now bent on destroying republican freedom, leave the Gulf with your frail craft, or perish! I have all my life associated that mechanical science will put an end to the power of England over the seas. The ocean is Nature's highway between the nations. It should be free; and surely nature's laws when properly applied, will make it so."

"Yours very truly, J. ERICSSON. "To E. Sargent, Esq., Boston."

The Senate of Kentucky have passed a bill, by a vote of nineteen to four, which, if it becomes a law, will prove rather inconvenient to rebels. It provides that any citizen who shall enter the rebel service or continue in it after the passage of the act, or voluntarily give aid and assistance to the rebels, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature. For a general special statute. A Frankfort letter says it will pass the House without doubt.

## Eloquent Extracts.—Rev. Mr. Battelle

a member of the Western Virginia Constitutional Convention, closed an able argument against slavery, as follows: "My past and present are here, and if heaven pleases, my future will be here, to enjoy or suffer with this people whatever in his providence may yet be in store for us. It has been as a fellow observer, and I will add, as a fellow sufferer with them, that my judgment of the system of slavery among us has been formed. We have seen it seeking to inaugurate, and in many places all too successfully, a reign of terror in profound peace, of which Austria might be ashamed. We have seen it year by year driving out from our general climate, and fruitful soil, and exhaustless natural resources some of the men of the very best energy, talent and skill among our population. We have seen, also, in time of peace, the liberty of speech taken away—the freedom of the press abolished—and the willing victims, sparing from degradation neither the young nor the gray-haired veterans of seventy winters, whose every thought was as free from offense against society as is that of the infant of days. And last, but not the least, we have seen its own chosen and favored interpreters, standing in the very sanctuaries of our political Zion, throughout the land, blaspheming the holy principles of popular liberty, to which the very places where they stood had been consecrated, by dooming my child, and every man's child that must labor, to a virtual and helpless slavery. And, as the natural outgrowth of this, we have seen this huge barbaric raid against popular rights, and against the world's last hope. It has been the merit of other attempted revolutions that their motive, at least, was a reaching upward and forward after liberty; it is the infamy of this that it is a reaching downward and backward after despotism. It would put back the hand on the world's dial a thousand years. It would put out the world's light in the darkness of utter and deadly despair. Surely to the extent that we have suffered from these evils, our very manhood calls upon us to guard by every reasonable preventive against their return."

Mason and Sidel. A late London letter to the Chicago Journal states that the recent news has produced a pleasurable feeling with the real people of England, and adds:

The Southern Commissioners, agents and refugees generally, are very much down spirited. Mason makes no headway at all in England, although he has formally offered to abolish slavery after a certain date, suppress the slave trade, adopt a system of free trade, &c., &c. The Government puts no confidence either in the honesty of the propositions, or the ability of the Southern confederacy to carry them out. For all practical purposes, the acknowledged representative of the South in this country might as well be a wooden pump as the man whom it has cost England five millions of dollars to bring here.

In Paris, Mr. Sidel is faring no better. By the late accounts, he and his friends were very much depressed by the unsatisfactory results of his reception by M. Thouvenel, from whom they appear to have learned the utter hopelessness of even an indirect recognition of their proposed confederacy. One of the most eminent Secessionists now in Paris confessed, only a day or two since, that he feared Sidel would have to return home without having accomplished anything, and that slavery was the great obstacle in the way of success. Sidel makes the same error there that Mason does here, as to abolishing slavery, etc., but adds to his propositions, as a guarantee for their fulfillment, an actual portion of the soil of Louisiana or Florida.

When will Buchner take his Christmas dinner in Louisville? Is Lloyd Higham still hanging Union men in the first district? Is Lloyd still trifling cannon and other small arms? How is Pillow's "last ditch," and when will he gratify his numerous friends by dying in the same? How is the "Southern Heart"? Are you still able to whip five to one? What is your opinion of the Dutch race? Did the recognition by the S. Confed. by England and France benefit you very much? Where is the Provisional Government of Kentucky, and what is it kept in? Where is the Louisville-Nashville-Bowling Green Courier now published? And lastly, what do you think of yourselves, any how? A prompt answer will relieve many anxious hearts.

Yours, in a horn, A LINCOLN MAN. United States, Feb. 18, 1862.

Items. Curtis has driven Price out of Missouri and is driving him out of Arkansas. "No blame is attached to the driver."

The notorious Dr. Morrill, the murderer of our Union Pickets, has been arrested south of the Ohio river and taken to Washington city. It has been suggested that old Mr. Bell run away from Nashville because he was afraid of "the enforcement of the laws!" The rebels rarely risk a battle where they haven't one or two railroads to run away on.

It is said Gen. McClellan approves the new article of war forbidding army officers returning from the field with a "W." Well, what a violation of it would lose him his place in the army. When a lady asks if you admire her dress, she expects you to express your admiration of herself.

A Northern "mud-sill" is not ashamed to black his own boots, and a Southern "flower of chivalry" is not ashamed to boot his own blacks. The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy. Floyd complains that he is unjustly treated. We are disposed to reply in the language of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon—"What out of hell, and complain?"

The Memphis Avalanche says that General Sam. Houston, of Texas, is not dead. A Galveston paper contains a letter from him, dated January 27.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?" "No, sir, we haven't it," replied she, "but they've got it awful down to New Orleans!"

It is said that the young people of some of the Northern cities do their courting on skates. But there are quite enough slips where courting is done in the old way.

A storekeeper painted the lower part of his store red, and saved seventy-five per cent. in the consumption of wood thereby during the winter. The illusion was so complete that one man tried to make him pay for a pair of boots that he had burned.

Among the bills presented to the United States by the different railroad companies for transporting troops, &c., from the 1st of April, 1861, to February 1st, 1862, are the Detroit and Lake Michigan, \$14,022.18; the Michigan Southern \$110,331.55; Michigan Central \$1,036.24.

"Where did you get this turkey?" said Col. Billy Wilson to one of his available recruits, who came into camp one day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic reply. "Ah, you see my boys may steal but they won't lie." said the Colonel triumphantly to a bystander.

Kansas is full of Missouri contrabands. Their number is estimated at 6,000, of whom 5,000 arrived after the rebellion broke out. Gen. Lane bought over \$500,000 worth of goods for the soldiers. Hundreds of bands crossed on "God's Bridge" as they style the ice with which the Missouri river was recently covered.

Mrs. Dix writes from Washington to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston: "The indignation and suffering to which one person has been subjected at the hands of the rebels would disgrace the coarsest and most brutal savage tribes. May God forgive the perpetrators of these monstrous atrocities, for it is hard for men to pray sincerely for such enemies as these have proved."

A Washington letter writer says: "I have the best authority for stating that next to Captain Ericsson the credit for the building of the Monitor is due the President. The drawing and plans of Mr. Ericsson were rejected by the chief engineer in the Navy, and it was only after President Lincoln personally interested himself in the matter that a hearing was obtained."

Amos Kendall says: "Probably four-fifths of all the slaves in the United States are now lawfully subject to confiscation on account of the treason of their masters. How far the freedom of these slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of expediency only, and involves no constitutional question. The question is, how far the slaves shall be thus lawfully set free, and the emancipation of the other fifth would soon follow."

A story is told of a Nashville lady: Her relative, an officer in the Federal army, called to see her. She showed her patriotism by the bitterest remarks toward the Lincolnites. Nothing could reconcile her to the Union or appease her temper. "Oh, come, you mustn't talk so," said the officer; "you must be a Unionist now; sooner or later you will be one." "Well," said she, "it will not be for a while, anyhow. It took me six months to turn Secesh, and I will not turn Union in less time. I'm not afraid of you; I'll not turn Union just because you are here."

President Lincoln and Slavery in the District of Columbia.—In his speech in Fremont, Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and expressed the opinion that the emancipation of the entire constituency of such states.

## Western Excursion.—The Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, of the 19th ult., contains the following letter to the rebels:

My Dear Rebel:—I now take my pen in hand for the purpose of holding communion with you through the silent medium of pen and paper. I have just learned that the lines are now open as far as Fort Donelson, in Tennessee, and I avail myself with alacrity of the opportunity now presented of resuming our correspondence. Your many friends in this section would like to be informed on various topics—for instance:

How are you, anyhow? How does dying in the last ditch agree with your general health? How is the "constitution" down your way? Do you think there is any government? How is "King Kottling"? Is "Yancy well, and able to eat his cake?"

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It is said that the young people of some of the Northern cities do their courting on skates. But there are quite enough slips where courting is done in the old way.

A storekeeper painted the lower part of his store red, and saved seventy-five per cent. in the consumption of wood thereby during the winter. The illusion was so complete that one man tried to make him pay for a pair of boots that he had burned.

Among the bills presented to the United States by the different railroad companies for transporting troops, &c., from the 1st of April, 1861, to February 1st, 1862, are the Detroit and Lake Michigan, \$14,022.18; the Michigan Southern \$110,331.55; Michigan Central \$1,036.24.

"Where did you get this turkey?" said Col. Billy Wilson to one of his available recruits, who came into camp one day with a fine bird. "Stole it," was the laconic reply. "Ah, you see my boys may steal but they won't lie." said the Colonel triumphantly to a bystander.

Kansas is full of Missouri contrabands. Their number is estimated at 6,000, of whom 5,000 arrived after the rebellion broke out. Gen. Lane bought over \$500,000 worth of goods for the soldiers. Hundreds of bands crossed on "God's Bridge" as they style the ice with which the Missouri river was recently covered.

Mrs. Dix writes from Washington to Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston: "The indignation and suffering to which one person has been subjected at the hands of the rebels would disgrace the coarsest and most brutal savage tribes. May God forgive the perpetrators of these monstrous atrocities, for it is hard for men to pray sincerely for such enemies as these have proved."

A Washington letter writer says: "I have the best authority for stating that next to Captain Ericsson the credit for the building of the Monitor is due the President. The drawing and plans of Mr. Ericsson were rejected by the chief engineer in the Navy, and it was only after President Lincoln personally interested himself in the matter that a hearing was obtained."

Amos Kendall says: "Probably four-fifths of all the slaves in the United States are now lawfully subject to confiscation on account of the treason of their masters. How far the freedom of these slaves, their other property, or their lives, shall be carried, is a question of expediency only, and involves no constitutional question. The question is, how far the slaves shall be thus lawfully set free, and the emancipation of the other fifth would soon follow."

A story is told of a Nashville lady: Her relative, an officer in the Federal army, called to see her. She showed her patriotism by the bitterest remarks toward the Lincolnites. Nothing could reconcile her to the Union or appease her temper. "Oh, come, you mustn't talk so," said the officer; "you must be a Unionist now; sooner or later you will be one." "Well," said she, "it will not be for a while, anyhow. It took me six months to turn Secesh, and I will not turn Union in less time. I'm not afraid of you; I'll not turn Union just because you are here."

President Lincoln and Slavery in the District of Columbia.—In his speech in Fremont, Illinois, in 1858, Mr. Lincoln declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and expressed the opinion that the emancipation of the entire constituency of such states.

## Meeting their Big Guns.

The advance army on the Lower Potomac found no frightful wooden guns at Centerville, but a number of valuable metal ones the rebels had destroyed before evacuating. On taking possession of Shipping Point, Evansport and Cooch's Point, a letter of March 15th says:

It was found that the rebels had attempted to destroy everything possible by blowing up their magazines and burning their guns. The guns were loaded to the muzzle with solid shot and musket